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CONTRIBUTION OF DANISH FOOD PRODUCTION TO GERMAN WAR ECONOMY1. Survey 1940-1941

<u>Product</u>	<u>Domestic Production (in tons)</u>	<u>Domestic Consumption (in tons)</u>	<u>Export to Germany (in tons)</u>	<u>Export to Other Countries (in tons)</u>
Beef cattle	167,680 t	94,000 t	58,520 t	2,160 t
Butter	124,000 t	62,000 plus 18,000 of margarine	60,000 t	2,000 t
Cheese	30,000 t	24,000 t	6,000 t	--
Eggs	53,000 t	20,000 t	22,500 t	10,500 t
Fowl		2,400 t		
Horses (work)	44,000 (2-3 year-olds)		11,000	350
Horses (for slaughter)	22,500	15,000	2,550	4,950

2. Export of Most Important Food Products from Denmark to Germany and
Other Countries in the Period (fiscal) 1940/41-1943/44, in Tons

<u>Product</u>	<u>Germany</u>	<u>Other Countries</u>
Pork		
1940/41	97,000	3,000
1941/42	35,200	800
1942/43	58,800	350
1943/44	125,100	6,700
Beef		
1940/41	63,000	3,000
1941/42	60,500	2,500
1942/43	16,200	1,900
1943/44	33,500	1,300
Butter		
1940/41	59,700	2,900
1941/42	31,200	6,400
1942/43	41,700	9,700
1943/44	48,400	11,100

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<u>Product</u>	<u>Germany</u>	<u>Other Countries</u>
Eggs		
1940/41	32,400	10,200
1941/42	8,800	1,050
1942/43	3,050	600
1943/44	2,300	700
Fish		
1940/41	94,800	17,600
1941/42	80,750	11,000
1942/43	85,300	6,200
1943/44	87,350	5,650
Horses (head)		
1940/41	14,162	5,251
1941/42	17,356	234
1942/43	27,215	--
1943/44	32,397	811

There were, in addition, considerable quantities of seeds, fruit, cheese, stable milk products, and other agricultural items shipped from Denmark to Germany. Of the butter export quoted above, for 1942/43, about 9,000 tons went to Norway and Finland. These are considered indirect shipments to Germany. In the 1942/43 period, the farmers held back on beef and pork shipments, and the fishermen were idle for several weeks during the best part of the fishing season.

It is estimated that for 1942/43, the meat and butter shipments to Germany, with 90,000,000 inhabitants, gave a 3-4 week meat supply and a 4-5 week butter supply.

For the 1943/44 period, it was estimated that in the matter of supplying Germany with meat and butter, Denmark stood not only relatively, but absolutely alongside France in the top position, though France was 10-12 times larger. Germany, meanwhile, in order to maintain the high level of Danish production, had to furnish a continual supply of fertilizers, agricultural machinery, spare parts, insecticides, and other essential items.

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3.

Forage Crops - 1943/44

a) Grain

<u>Type</u>	<u>Hectares Planted</u>	<u>Yield in 100 kg per Hectare</u>	<u>Total Harvest in Tons</u>	<u>Deduction</u>		<u>Net</u>		
				<u>Withered or Dead + Loss in Weight 10 Percent</u>	<u>Seeding + Human Consumption in Tons</u>	<u>For Feed in Tons</u>	<u>Million Feed in Units</u>	<u>Protein in Tons</u>
Wheat	54,900	39	180,000	18,000	162,000	--	--	--
Rye	225,600	22	500,000	50,000	393,000	57,000	--	--
Barley	392,700	32.5	1,270,000	127,000	194,000	959,000	959	--
Oats	327,900	31.5	1,040,000	104,000	137,000	799,000	680	171,500
Mixed	318,400	24	870,000	87,000	63,000	720,000	648	--
Leguminous Plants	9,200	21	20,000	2,000	5,000	13,000	13	2,200
TOTAL	1,319,700	--	3,880,000	388,000	954,000	2,548,000	2,300	173,700

b) Root Vegetables

Potatoes	101,700	190	1,940,000	194,000	1,010,000	736,000	184	6,624
Beetroots	94,200	565	5,330,000	533,000	--	4,797,000	533	19,186
Mangel- wurzel	78,200	465	3,650,000	365,000	--	3,285,000	451	17,138
Kohlrabi	180,900	485	10,600,000	1,060,000	--	9,540,000	1,060	47,700
Turnips	10,500	450	470,000	47,000	--	423,000	34	1,700
Carrots	4,600	300	130,000	13,000	--	117,000	15	645
Feed	16,700	430	720,000	72,000	--	648,000	144	3,312
Sugarbeets Industry	43,700	300	1,310,000	131,000	1,179,000	--	--	--
TOTAL	530,500	--	24,150,000	2,415,000	2,189,000	19,546,000	2,421	96,307

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c) Miscellaneous

Type	Total Harvest in Tons	Withered or Dead + Loss in Weight 10%	Seeding + Human Consumption in Tons	For Feed in Tons	Million Feed in Units	Tons of Protein
Straw	4,800,000	480,000	450,000	3,870,000	774	27,100
Hay	2,110,000	210,000 <u>[sic]</u>	18,000	1,882,000	753	79,000
Beet tops	--	--	--	--	385	41,000
Pulverized Meat and Fish Products	--	--	--	35,000	40	11,800
Molasses and Sugar Beet Waste	--	--	--	--	106	5,600
Skim Milk	--	--	--	--	500	100,000
Grass	--	--	--	--	2,800	336,000
TOTAL	--	--	--	--	5,358	600,600

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4. Danish Agricultural Potential, 1943/44

Livestock situation as of 17 July 1943:

Horses	630,000	
Cattle	2,988,000	of which 1,440,000 were milch cows
Swine	2,750,000	
Sheep	200,000	
Goats	20,000	
Laying hens	7,500,000	

Milk production per cow per year amounted to 2,800 liters, less 300 liters for the cow's own consumption. Total production: 3,600,000 tons.

The milk production is used as follows:

For cheese	200,000 tons	
For condensed milk	130,000 tons	
For fresh milk consumption	500,000 tons	
For butter	2,870,000 tons,	yielding 125,000 tons of butter, 68,000 tons of which are consumed domestically.

A hen's laying capacity is determined as 115 eggs per year per hen, giving a total production of 52,200 tons of eggs per year. Domestic consumption is calculated at 40,000 tons.

5. Jutland's Significance With Respect to Agricultural Products from Denmark

Jutland's agricultural production is of particular importance in supplying Germany with food products, and also in Danish food supply. Any outside influence on Jutland is, therefore, of decided significance in its effect on continued shipments to Germany. It must be made clear that, in case the situation becomes serious, shipments from Jutland would cease at once, not only because of possible military operations, which might run their course only along the coast, but because of a complete lack of transportation facilities, which (facilities) probably would be turned over completely to the armed forces.

Jutland takes in about 68% of Denmark's arable land. It is the main area for the cultivation of bread grains (72%) and potatoes (82%). The majority of Denmark's livestock is found in Jutland, including about 64% of the horses, 63% of the cows, 71% of other beef livestock, and 62% of the swine.

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On the other hand, 45% of the population is found on Jutland, while the other 55% live in the islands. 77% of Jutland's population is self-supporting, while 41%² of the island population is self-supporting -- which will serve to illustrate Jutland's importance to Danish supply.

Jutland's importance in exporting agricultural products to Germany is illustrated by the following figures. It is calculated that for the fiscal period 1943/44, of the export quantities to be expected, about 83% of the total butter export and about 84% of the total meat export will come from Jutland.

In addition, about 76% of the horses exported to Germany come from Jutland.

Fish exports to Germany during the past calendar year were about 102,000 tons. Almost 100% came from Jutland, with a very small portion coming from the islands.

6. Danish Wood Imports and Portion Taken by the Armed Forces (28 Apr 44)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Armed Forces Share</u>
1940	394,100 cubic meters	85,000 cubic meters
1941	652,400 cubic meters	80,600 cubic meters
1942	862,500 cubic meters	92,000 cubic meters
1943	615,000 cubic meters	85,000 cubic meters
1944 estimated	475,000 cubic meters	100,000 cubic meters

7. Structure of the Danish Food and Luxury Goods Industries (28 Oct 44)

The food and luxury-goods industries exportations assume a leading position among Danish industrial exports. Total exporting industrial plants amount to 867, or barely 10% of an estimated total of 8,225 industrial plants. Of these 867, only 118, or less than 5%, are in the food and luxury-goods industries. The 118 plants, however, with a turnover of 338 million kroner, take first place among the exporting industries, total turnover for which is 933 million kroner.

Breakdown of the 118 exporting plants is as follows: canning and wine processing, 29; tobacco and tobacco products, 14; processing of grain products, 12; chocolate and confections, 12; breweries, 10; sugar industry, 9; condensed milk, 7; cakes and cookies, 4; margarine, 4; malt production, 3; fats and

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processed meats, 7; coffee-roasting, 7. The breweries lead in turnover with 93 million kroner. Following, in order of importance, are tobacco, sugar, canning, chocolate and confections, grain products, condensed milk, and processed meats.

Rated on the basis of export value, however, totalling 30 million kroner, first place goes to condensed milk with 15 million kroner, followed by canning with 6 million kroner, breweries with 2.4 million kroner, sugar with 1.6 million kroner, and tobacco with 1.2 million kroner.

The entire food and luxury-goods industry is geared to exports of 9%. However, the export quotas are 98% for the condensed milk industry, 50% for malt, 26% for canning, and wine, and 10% for cakes and cookies and margarine.

With a total of 720 plants, the position of the food and luxury goods industries within the industrial production structure is fifth from the top, preceded by the construction industry, the iron and metals industry, the clothing industry, and the wood products industry. However, with a total industrial turnover (all industries) of 2,760 million kroner, food and luxury goods, with 691 million kroner, assume the lead.

8. Danish Meat Consumption (10 Nov 1944)

The proposed quarterly meat consumption totalled 34,190 tons, of which 55% or 18,980 tons were beef and 45% or 15,210 tons were pork. The actual consumption for the 2nd quarter of 1944 was 16,951 tons of beef and 17,416.3 tons of pork, making a total of 34,367.3 tons.

Third quarter (1944) consumption was 17,789 tons of beef, 18,024.1 tons of pork, a total of 35,813.1 tons.

Consumption for the first four weeks of the fourth quarter (1944) was 549.0, 546.4, 320.9, and 250.0 tons of meat over the proposed weekly total of 2,630 tons (based on the 34,190 tons proposed quarterly consumption).

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